The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.)

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per Year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices will be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. F. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1885.

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	1W	2W	3W	6W	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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Office in Vat's Building.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 4
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ALSO
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Attorney-at-Law,
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Collections made in any part of America.

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—DENTIST,—
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
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☞ To be open at all hours during the day
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AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 31-1y

Hard times, low wages, shrinkage of values are all having their effect on prices. The Clothing market feels the effect so much as to reduce prices to almost a give away point.

Now is your time to buy good first-class Clothing, such as our stock is composed of, at the lowest figures known to us for years past.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Co. C, 5th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

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"Kidney-Wort, a bottle cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

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"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys and the worst of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth [illegible]." Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

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"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines." S. Ison Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Eldridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

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THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

The Science of Life. Only $1
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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man. Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from Indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

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dec. 12-4w d

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

A Question.

When you are old and I am old,
And passion's fires are burned to embers,
And life is as a tale that's told,
And only worth what love remembers,

If we should meet—two quiet folk—
And change opinions of the weather,
Could word or look again provoke
The heart and eyes to speak together.

The heart benumbed with so much ache,
The eyes bedimmed with so much crying?
Do buds long blighted ever break,
And green the vine already dying?

What hand of skill shall draw the line
'Twixt sordid love and holier passion?
What art shall fix the unfailing sign,
And bring it's reading into fashion?

What is the meaning of it all,
The chastening woe, the vanished sweetness,
If dark oblivion's night shall fall
Forever on its incompleteness?

When you are dead and I am dead,
Our faces lost, our names unspoken,
Shall then the mystery be read?
Can heaven bind what earth has broken?

In clearer light and fairer day,
With finer sense the impulse proving,
Unfettered of this hindering clay,
Oh what must be the joy of loving!

Half A Loaf.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread, Charlie." Little Mabel Castleton said this wistfully, her eyes, as she spoke, wandering to the cradle, where two curly heads were lying.

"But when one has had the whole loaf, May, one does not exactly relish the half rations you mention," said Charlie, moodily. But his eyes followed his wife's to the cosy nest of the twin babies.

"It is a bad time of the year to be out of a situation," said Mabel, after a long silence, "and many whom we know are idle. It would not be very easy to find employment now."

"You really think I had better remain with Mr. Mifflin?"

"I do. Tell me what Mr. Mifflin said to you."

"The substance of what he said was simply this: Business is so very dull that he is obliged to curtail his expenses and he must discharge some of his clerks. I have been with him ten years, and he was pleased to say that I am very useful to him, and he is very unwilling to part with me. But he can give me but half my present salary, though he promises to raise it when business prospects brighten. I don't know what to do. We are none too rich at my present salary."

"Yet you have saved something each month. Beside, dear, we have not tried to be economical. There are many ways in which I could save."

"And make a perfect slave of yourself."

"Not a bit of it. I have plenty of leisure time, now that May and Bella can amuse each other. Come, Charlie accept Mr. Mifflin's offer. You may hear of something better, even if you remain there; but don't throw yourself out of a situation in the dead of Winter, for my sake and the children's."

The last argument conquered. Charlie knew too well that it would be useless to look for a new situation, for the whole town was echoing Mr. Mifflin's cry of hard times. The small nest egg in the bank would soon melt away when it became the sole support of four, and so, kissing Mabel, he promised to follow her advice. But it cost her pride a very sore wrench.

He had entered the employment of his present employer at seventeen, and slowly, steadily gaining favor by dint of faithfully performing every duty, he had won his way to the desk of head clerk. Not until he had acquired this position and the handsome salary accompanying it would he ask Mabel to become his wife, furnishing a pretty cottage home from his savings, and giving her a thoroughly comfortable income for household expenses. He was not extravagant, but it pleased him to see his wife well-dressed, to give her an efficient servant, to have his twin girls ever presentable, his table well appointed. All this had been easy enough upon his salary, and there had been something added for three years to the little bank fund.

But to do this upon half the present income was simply impossible. House rent must be paid, and the sum remaining each month would have to be carefully calculated to meet all the expenses, leaving but little for pleasure or extravagance in dress.

"Then what would Will say?"

Will Castleton was Charlie's cousin, who had been his life long companion. Together they had left the schoolroom for a business position. Will entering the grain store of Harvey & Russell at the same time Charlie had taken the place in Mr. Mifflin's dry goods store. Shoulder to shoulder the young men had worked their way till this financial crisis had brought all business men into temporary difficulties of greater or less magnitude.

Will had expressed the warmest indignation at the proposal made his cousin, strongly advising him to throw up his situation and "see how old Mifflin would get along without him." And Charlie, before seeing Mabel, was ready to follow his advice.

He knew that Will would think him mean to remain upon half salary, and yet Mabel was right. Half a loaf was better than no bread.

And while Charlie Castleton was thus weighing the pros and cons of his decision, Mr. Mifflin was listening to the counsel of his old friend and chum, the senior partner of the firm that had been Gardner & Mifflin, and who, though he had retired years before, was still the friend and frequent advisor of his former partner.

"It is a mistake, Mifflin," he said. "You had better send young Castleton about his business and engage an entirely new book-keeper. You will find that half pay means half service, mark my word."

"But I might search C—— from end to end and not find a clerk competent to take his place."

"Then pay him full salary,"

"I cannot do it unless I reduce the number of salesmen, and then I am short-handed now. There is but one way to keep my head above water. You see Clark's failure involves me very heavily, and—"

And the worried man of business entered into explanations of his difficulties not necessary to repeat here.

It touched Charlie Castleton very deeply when entering the counting-house to announce his determination to remain in his old position to see the face of his employer brighten. And as Charlie spoke the large eyes grew brighter, and he smiled pleasantly as he said,—

"Thank you, Charlie. It would have caused me serious embarrassment to lose you, and I am heartily glad that you will stay. I trust you will not long be obliged to take a small salary but circumstances compel me to economize."

You have been a kind employer to me for ten years," replied Charlie, "and if I am really of any more value to you than another would be in my place I will not desert you."

And looking into the careworn face that trouble was marking more deeply than age, Charlie resolved to serve Mr. Mifflin more faithfully in his perplexities than in his more prosperous days.

It was not long before the old gentleman felt the sympathy of his young clerk and looked to him as he never did before, for advice as well as for service. He admitted him to confidential relations, explained to him the difficulties caused by the failure of other firms, some heavily indebted to the firm of Joel Mifflin, others upon whom he had depended for goods obtained upon credit.

Day by day as the hard, trying winter wore away the two friends grew faster, and so far from lessening his work Charlie found himself willingly lifting some of his employer's burdens upon his own shoulders.

He gave more time to business, and he was gaining an insight into it, of which an opportunity had never been given him.

And Mabel, at home, was bravely taking her share of the diminished loaf with a smiling face and a cheerful heart. As far as might be she kept from Charlie a knowledge of her domestic economies, but some of them were apparent.

The woman whose competent aid demanded high wages was dismissed, and a half-grown girl was engaged to mind the babies while Mabel cooked and washed and ironed and sewed, meeting difficulties with a courageous heart. She had never been a drone in the world's hive having been a busy little dressmaker before Charlie Castleton won her heart and took her to preside over his pretty home.

But for three years of her married life she had been much petted, and there were many pleasures to be put aside, many dollars well weighed before they were spent.

It was with a heart full of pardonable triumph that the young couple at the end of the year of reduced pay found they were still out of debt and had not touched the nest egg in the bank.

"You see, Charlie, we made the half loaf go round," said Mabel, as they went carefully over the year's expense book.

"There are no crumbs," he said, with a rather weary face.

"Never mind that; it was a great deal better than idleness."

"You are right; and there was more than that, Mabel. I have been able to help M. Mifflin more than I could have done in our old relations to each other. His perplexities made him long for some one to whom he could speak confidentially, and when the ice was once broken he took me fully into his confidence. I could often suggest a way out of a difficulty that had not occured to him, and even when I was out of actual use to him it was a relief to pour out his troubles to some one who was in full sympathy with him."

"But you have worked very hard, Charlie. I never saw you so tired as you often have been this year, and your face is more careworn than it has ever been before."

"Well, it is some comfort to know that business prospects are growing brighter. By closest economy Mr. Mifflin has managed to meet the obligations he was afraid would ruin him, and there is a good lookout for the coming year."

"Will he give you a whole loaf yet, Charlie?"

"Not yet, I think. Never mind. We will not despond yet."

"Despond! I guess not. I am going to have some of these crumbs you were speaking of next year. I have learned some valuable lessons in saving which I mean to make use of."

The second year was certainly not an easy one to Mabel. A wee baby, in addition to three-years-old twins, kept the mothers hands busy, while there was no decrease in the household work. Many articles of clothing and housekeeping, too, that lasted well one year, were past service in the second, and it was not easy to replace them.

Often Mabel feared the saving for a "rainy day" must be broken in upon, but she kept all such fears shut up in her own heart and always had a bright word of cheer for tired Charlie when he came home at night.

She never told him that the late breakfast that she had planned to let the babies sleep while he ate his early one, comprised none of the tempting dishes of his own meal, but was litterly bread and milk six mornings out of the seven. She never let him know that the reason she suggested his lunch down town, to save the long walk home, was really to save the price of that meal toward the dinner, the dainty little parcel he carried never cost the price of a regular meal for them all.

She did not tell him that she was cutting up her old dresses to clothe the twin girls, and sewing busily every leisure moment to keep all the little ones tidy.

And yet there came a day in June, when six months of the second year were almost gone, when she spent last dollar of the week's money while the week was but half gone. Charlie had given her, long before, some signed checks to meet such an emergency, but it was her pride to think that not one of them had been presented at the bank.

She took one from the desk where they had lain so long and spread it before her, calculating with puckers on her pretty face how small a sum she could stretch over the necessary expenses.

"I hate to begin," she said, half aloud; "if once we break in upon that money it will melt away like snow before the sun."

There was no alternative but debt, and Mabel knew that Charlie would never be willing to owe any man a cent while he had a cent with which to pay him. So, with a great sigh, she dipped the pen in the ink to fill out the blank check. Before it touched the paper, however, she paused, listening. There was a step in the hall that was not that of the nurse or her charges, a voice ringing out full and clear, calling,—

"Mabel! Where are you, May?"

"Here in my room," she answered.

"Oh, Charlie, what is it?"

For the face at the door was so radiant that all traces of care seemed to have slipped from it forever.

"Good news, May! And yet—perhaps I should feel sorrow, too, only I did not know him."

"What are you talking about?"

"Did you read this morning's paper?"

"Yes."

"Did you notice the death of Amos Gardner?"

"No; is that the Mr. Gardner who used to be Mr. Mifflin's partner before you went into the store?"

"Yes; he was a batchelor, and he has left his whole estate to Mr. Mifflin except a few legacies. The store will be closed till after the funeral; so we have a three days' holiday May."

"I am glad you will be able to rest."

"But that is not all. Do you guess the rest?"

"You are to have your old salary again."

"More than that. Mr. Mifflin took me to his house this morning and told me all his plans. He will enlarge his business, and take on his old salesmen who are willing to come. He has given me permission to offer a position to Will Castleton, who has been nearly a year out of employment because he would not accept your theory of 'half a loaf, being 'better than no bread.'"

"I know. Poor Will! I am afraid that Maria had a worse year than ours has been, Charlie."

"Nor is that all, May."

"More good news still?"

"More still. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Mifflin says, did me some injustice some time by supposing that I would proportion my work to the decrease in my salary. To atone for this he has left me five thousand dollars."

"Oh Charlie!"

"Hold on, little woman; he also advised Mr. Mifflin in their last interview, to reward me for my faithful, disinterested devotion to him in his late difficulties by taking me as a partner in the business."

"Charlie! Oh, my Charlie! I must either laugh or cry," said Mabel almost hysterically.

"Laugh, then, by all means! The new firm of Mifflin & Castleton must not be christened in tears, even happy ones. Hurrah! who says after this that half a loaf is no better than no bread?"

THE CARMANS SMART HORSE.

A gentleman travelling through Ireland with a very stout companion had occassion to hire a jaunting-car, and, having agreed with the driver for half a crown, stepped back to the inn where he was staying and called his fat friend. The driver, as soon as he caught a glimpse of the enormous dimensions of his "fare," walked up to the head of his horse, and holding up the tattered lappets of a worn-out jacket, said: "Whist, sir, get up as lightly as ye can, will ye?" "What, is your beast skittish?" asked the gentleman. "No, sir," said Pat, with an inimitably shrewd leer, "but if he saw the big gentleman he'd most likely say, 'Whist, Pat, but it ought to be five shillings.'"

SOME CURIOUS LOCKS AND KEYS.

In the middle ages locks for church and cathedral doors were often rare specimens of art metal work. Elaborate scrolls, the images of saints, and other ambitious efforts of the true artisan of those days, entered into the design of locks which were really an ornament to the magnificent doors and cabinets of those times. A design for the escutcheon surrounding the keyhole frequently had the figures of two guardian angels with outspread wings.

Locks of very curious construction, known as "Apostles locks," were also common in mediæval times. These locks had on the front the figure of one of the Apostles, and on touching the hand of the figure the bolt flew back. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth one Mark Scaliot, a smith, constructed a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, with a pipe key, weighed only two grains of gold. The great inventor, the Marquis of Worcester, who flourished in the reign of King Charles I., devised a lock containing a steel barb, which was perfectly harmless so long as the right key was used, but if a wrong key was inserted the barb sprang through the keyhole, and caught the hand of the intruder as a trap catches a fox." It is said that while the inventor was experimenting with this curious lock he was scarcely nimble enough in removing his hand, and was caught in his own trap.

At Willenhall, in Staffordshire, which is the great seat of the lock trade, silver padlocks the sides of which are much smaller than a three-penny piece are still made, and are quite perfect in their mechanism. Locks containing single bells, and even chimes, which sound an alarm when tampered with by a false key, are among the modern curiosities of the trade. Common padlocks are largely made for the natives of India and Africa at Walsall. A lock and key complete are sold by the maker for a half penny, and merchants abroad state that many of the natives string these locks together so as to form necklets, and wear them as "charms."

VALUE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

"*Chambers Journal*" tells the story of a barrister who has owed professional success to the mere lucky, or let us say providential, hazard which sent him out on a trip to China. Having lived three or four years in chambers without getting a brief, he was almost destitute, when a friend of his, who was in the tea-trade, offered him a free passage to Shanghai and back on condition of his transacting some piece of business there. On the passage out the barrister had many conversations with the captain, who chanced to have lately given evidence at Westminster in a lawsuit, which was of great importance to the shipping interest. But he had been disgusted with the "stupidity," as he called it, of the judge and counsel in the case, when talking of maritime and commercial customs: and he exclaimed,—

"Why don't some of those lawyers, who mean to speak in shipping cases, study our ways a little? 'Twouldn't hurt 'em!"

These words struck the young barrister, who, after thinking the matter over for a few days, resolved to live at sea for a little while. On his return to England, he sought for a situation as a purser or secretary on board one of the great ocean steamers, and in this capacity made several trips. Then he successively tried expeditions on board whalers, vessels engaged in the cod and herring fisheries, etc.; in fact, he led a sailor's life for more than three years, picking up a full acquaintance with the manners, customs, grievances, and wants, of those who had their business in the great waters. On going back to the bar, he almost at once got briefs in the Admiralty Court; and becoming known to solicitors as an expert on shipping questions, his professional fortune was made.

A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Since crocodiles and alligators have supplied leather merchants and manufacturers with their skins, in order to satisfy a freak of fashion, they have been hunted and destroyed to such a degree that American traders are casting anxious glances towards the once happy hunting grounds on the Mississippi, from which the cuirassed game is rapidly vanishing. The practical Yankee, however, is not to be eaten by either crocodiles or alligators, and where once the crocodile frolicked in freedom it is now kept in inclosures, where it grows and multiplies space. Crocodile farms are becoming common. The largest animals are killed and skinned, their flesh being used to feed their hungry descendents. That these breeding places are of no mean dimensions is shown by the fact that the owners of one of them supplied a tanner at St. Louis during the current year with no less than 5,000 alligator skins.

Sarah Bernhardt has succeeded in scoring a psychological success by persuading her physician and immediate friends that she is dying of a broken heart, thus proving incontestably that she has one.

ADULTERATIONS.

Tennyson says that chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread, and that the vitriol madness flashes up in the ruffian's brain till the lithy highway rings with the yell of rampled wife, and he might have gone further and told of numerous adulterations both in food and drink. Mustard is adulterated with sulphate of lime, naphthaline yellow, and dark flour. Black pepper is reduced with charcoal, buckwheat chaff, mustard bean, ground cocoanut, and dried potatoes; cayenne pepper with corn meal colored with Venetian red; allspice or pimento with cocoa shells; cloves with clove stems and cocoa shells; mace with corn meal; cinnamon and cassia with ground crackers, stale bread, and biscuits baked and ground; ginger with corn meal, cayenne peper, and turmeric cream tartar is adulterated with terra alba and corn flour. To know that cream tartar is pure take a half teaspoonful of it and put it in a tumbler with hot water. If pure, it will all dissolve without sediment.

To detect adulterations in milk, a recent lecturer says that the lactometer is useless, and plays into the hands rather of the fraudulent dairyman than of the consumer. Fat being lighter than water, a rich milk might appear watered by test, and tricks of the milk trade might thus be fostered by its use. The importance of purity in milk could not be overestimated, but the only method known by which it could be satisfactorily tested was complete analysis. The testing of butter is also somewhat complicated. A simple yet infallible test for alum in the flour is as follows: On a portion of adulterated flour being placed in a small quantity of chloroform, the flour floats, while the alum or other mineral matter sinks to the bottom. In a similar way alum in bread may be instantly detected by placing a small piece of the suspected loaf in a solution of logwood and carbonate of ammonia; if alum be present the bread will turn blue.

CHINESE CHILD VENDERS.

In Nankin and Ka-tun children from six to twelve years of age are sold by tens of thousands. Not hired out or transferred—but sold for a small sum in cash, in consideration of which the progenitor, by a tacit understanding, renounces all parental rights, even the right of inquiring into the fate of his offspring. The purchasing trader may be the middle man of a well-to-do childless couple, or the agent of a wholesale tea planter, or a coolie breeder, raising and training slaves for a foreign market. For the equivalent of $15 any commission peddler will undertake to "adopt" the same number of young Mongols in the name of any employer, and at very short notice. The authorities might object to a formal and public purchase, but the meaning of the adopting transaction is well understood and connived at. It is a lesser evil, and few parents ask any questions. Rather than see their children starve they will resign them to any fate—with one exception. The orthodox Buddhists seem to have evinced occasional scruples in delivering up their youngsters to the proselytizing missionaries, whom they suspect of all sorts of damnable practices. But even such scruples can be readily outweighed by a few extra dollars.

BALKY IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

The habit of balking in double harness can generally be easily overcome by means of a cord one-fourth of an inch in diameter and sixteen feet in length, an iron ring about 1½ inches in diameter and a piece of strong twine some two feet in length. Fasten the ring securely by means of the twine to the back strap, then double the cord, placing the loop formed by the centre under the balky horse's tail like a crupper. Cross the cord, and pass both ends through the ring attached to the back strap. Carry them forward and pass them through that terret ring on the saddle of the harness which is next to the balky candidate's mate, then carry them through the hame ring of the kind horse and fasten them, leaving a little slack, but not sufficient to allow the balky horse to settle into the breeching of the harness. After completing this arrangement, step back, take the reins and start slowly. Of course the balky one will attempt to hang back, but the sensation produced by the cord will divert his attention in a very short time, and before he realizes what he is doing he will put his shoulder to the collar and help draw the load. This is much better than whipping, and a few lessons will generally effect a permanent cure.

TEA LEAVES FOR VARNISHED PAINT.

Save the spent tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour; strain through a sieve, and use the tea for all varnished paints. It requires very little elbow polish, as the tea acts a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities, and making it equal to new. It cleans windows, sashes and oil-cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleaning black walnut. It will not do towash unvarnished paints with it.

IRISH SUPERSTITIONS.

The belief in luck is deep and strong and the happy possessor of good luck is always on the watch not to lose it, for nothing is easier than, unconsciously, to make over to some one else the benefits of it. The luck of a whole household may be lost by a careless housewife who lends anything on Monday morning. Some mothers even refuse their married children a turf to light the fire with on the first morning of the week, and carefully place a new turf on the fire for each lighted one lent on other days. To give away milk without first putting in it a pinch of salt is fatal to the prosperity of a dairy, and to part with a homeless dog or any animal that has sought protection also gives away luck. One odd belief is, that though some people are unfortunate in all their own schemes, they have the power of benefiting everyone they come in contact with; they are described as "sonsy;" the pig that is fattened in order to pay the rent due to them always prospers, the wages paid by them go far, their slightest gift is valuable, whilst those of a grudger only bring disaster; and there is something Eastern in the importance attached to gifts and their givers in this way. The peasantry can at once recognize anyone with the priceless blessing of luck by an open and cheerful expression, and, in fact, a good heart goes with good luck.

It is common for one person to put spells upon another, and to influence those at a great distance; thus, if any of the friends or children be traveling on Friday, the Irish mother does not brush or comb her hair on that day, or else they would surely wander and lose their way. Some people do not wash on Friday as a cure for toothache, and many wear little bits of folded paper sewn in their clothes as charms against the same affliction. There are spells and charms for other illnesses, and half the old women wear blessed rings of brass to preserve them from rheumatism.

Innumerable are the means employed by young girls to pierce the darkness of their future as to marriage, but no efforts toward meeting their fate appear to be made by men. It ought to be remarked that pious people speak very sternly against these rites, as many of them—such as the one where girls throw a ball of wool down an old quarry and wait till it is held in the darkness—distinctly raise the Evil One.

CABINET DEFECTIONS.

The diary of Mr. Adams shows that, while he never complained to his Cabinet that they had deserted him, he felt bitterly disappointed that he was not the choice of the politicians and of the people for re-election. He would not, however, even write a few pleasant words of thanks (when asked to do so) to an editor who supported him; neither would he appoint to or remove from office any one because of an individual preference for or against himself. Distinguished politicians from different sections of the country, who would call on him while sojourning at Washington, would be treated with glacial frigidity, and perhaps be unceremoniously dismissed, that he might take a solitary walk or ride on horseback. Gen. Jackson was meanwhile being brought before the public, under the direction of Aaron Burr, Martin Van Buren and Edward Livingston, as a "man of the people." They had persuaded him to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, where he might have made political mistakes, and retire to his farm in Tennessee, while they flooded the country with accounts of his military exploits and his social good qualities. Daniel Webster told Samuel Breck, as the latter records in his diary, that he knew more than fifty members of Congress who had expended and pledged all they were worth in setting up presses and employing other means to forward Jackson's election.

FOSSILS FOR BALLASTING.

Some years ago a most interesting "find" of fossils was made at the Portland stone quarries. They were of high scientific value, and it was decided to send them to Yale College for preservation and study. They were accordingly loaded upon a flat car at Middletown and sent on their way via Berlin—a car-load of them. It was at that time that the fine stone bridge of the Consolidated Road was being built across the Farmington River at Windsor. After the arch of the bridge was set, the space was filled in on top with quantities of broken trap rock from the company's quarries in Meriden. This broken stone at just this time was being drawn to Windsor by the cars for this purpose. The conductor of one train discovered the car-load of fossils side-tracked at Berlin, and felt sure at once that it was a lot of ballast for the Windsor bridge, which had been accidentally left behind. With commendable zeal he fastened to it at once and drew it on to the bridge. There the rare fossils were dumped with the other stones, and there to-day they lie in the solid flooring of the massive bridge.

Items of Interest.

The earliest English ballad is supposed to be the "Cuckoo Song."

Sassafras oil, which is used for flavoring soap and soda water, costs $4 a gallon.

New York has 500 photograph galleries within three miles of Union square. Forty years ago there was only one daguerrotype saloon in the city.

Tom Thumb took to drinking and also to stock gambling, and when he died his fortune of $100,000, made in the show business, had dwindled down to about $16,000.

The greatest tea drinker in England is Mr. Gladstone, the greatest in France M. Clemenceau, and in America Mr. Boucicault. The latter carries while travelling a flask of tea as others do of cognac.

A deep cave has been found to exist under the town of Blankston, Iowa, by a farmer who was sinking an artesian well. Three unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the well, but each time the drill sunk into the cave.

The United States army that conquered in Mexico consisted in round numbers of 100,000 men, and the entire loss did not exceed 20 per cent., leaving 80,000 men of the average age of twenty-eight years to be discharged in 1817.

The late Duke of Buccleuch spent money on his estates with a liberal hand, and also gave freely to general charities. During a long life he had an annual income of about $1,250,000, and yet the left less than $4,500,000 in personality.

There have been five presidential widowers in the White House, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Arthur. One was a bachelor, and Harrison never had the wife there at all. Andrew Johnson's wife was an invalid and his daughters did the honors.

Oliver Cromwell was no less than forty-three years of age when he first embraced the military profession; and by force of genius, without any master, he soon became an excellent officer; though perhaps he never reached the fame of a consummate commander.

After much experimenting, Dr. Richardson has found a satisfactory means of causing painless death, and has introduced it into the Home for Lost Dogs in London. The animals to be killed are placed in a chamber charged with a mixture of carbonic oxide and chloroform vapor, when they tranquilly fall asleep and wake no more.

In the year 1800, the canal connecting the Cooper River with the Santee River, South Carolina, twenty-two miles in length, was completed, and boats passed through it. It cost $600,000, a sum, it was said, seven times greater than the amount the province had sold for seventy-two years before

Pavements made of brick impregnated at a high temperature with asphalt are found more durable for wear than granite or compressed asphalt. By driving out the air and water the bricks take up fifteen or twenty per cent. of bitumen; they are then put endways on concrete bed with hot tar.

Charles Dunsler, a blacksmith of Leesville, Ohio, has made a clock, mostly with blacksmith's tools, which has excited considerable comment in his neighborhood. It is principally of steel, and in a glass case so the movement can be seen, and give the time in eleven cities, striking the hours and quarters, and is seven feet high.

The Mississippi Valley produces about one-half the cotton crop of the United States, two-thirds the grain, nearly all the sugar, and a considerable portion of the hay, potatoes, tobacco, rice, flax, hemp, beans, peas, millet, etc., of the dairy, orchard, forest and market-garden products, besides most of the petroleum and a great deal of the iron, steel and other minerals.

Native cooks in the East Indies claim value in the following method of distinguishing the edible fungus mushroom from the poisonous varieties that resemble it. A silver coin is thrown into water which boils the mushrooms. If the metal retains its color the mushrooms are pronounced safe, but if it turns black with a coating of rust the plants are condemned.

Two gentlemen hired a large store in Kansas City and succeeded in getting about $15,000 worth of dry goods consigned to them. Then the doors were closed and people's curiosity was satisfied by seeing a bit of crape on the outside, supposed to be on account of the death of a daughter of one of the proprietors. Finally, however, a creditor became impatient,

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1885.

The legislature will convene next Tuesday.

Several republican papers of this state appear to have passed a resolution to keep on the losing side. They supported Blaine, and got left. Now they are opposing Cameron's re-election to the senate, and will no doubt get left again. Cameron's defeat is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but it is hardly among the possibilities.

Next August a candidate for sheriff of this county will be nominated by the Democrats. There are already several candidates in the field, and we are glad to announce that an agreement has been made between some of them that they will not canvass the county for votes, but will make their announcements through the newspapers. There will be other applicants, no doubt, and there may be some who will not enter into this arrangement. Whoever they may be, the Democratic party should see that the candidate is chosen from among those who stay at home. It is high time the electioneering system so long practiced here, should be abandoned. No man can afford to take the office of sheriff, if he is to be compelled to spend two or three months in travelling over the county, even though he use no money except for necessary expenses. The fees of the office will not warrant such an outlay of time and cash. And no man ought to have it who will spend money in debauching voters who can be influenced by a liberal supply of liquor. No one's interests will suffer if all candidates will agree not to travel. The people are growing very tired of being button-holed three or four times a day by aspirants for office, and no one will grumble at the stay-at-home system except the bummers who habitually hang about the hotels during every campaign for the purpose of squeezing drinks, or perhaps a little loose change, out of the pockets of candidates. The experiment is worth trying at all events, and will meet with the hearty approval of the better class of citizens throughout the county.

A Petrified Body Found.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 27.—James B. Fry, of Fulton township, this county, while digging recently in a low, marshy place on his farm, discovered a petrified human body. The petrifaction is so perfect that the skull plainly shows a fracture, as if made by a heavy weapon. Old residents recall the mysterious disappearance of a drover many years ago, and it is believed that the petrified body is his remains.

Mr. Randall's Southern Tour.

WHAT SPEAKER CARLISLE SAYS OF IT.

A reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* called upon Speaker Carlisle a few days ago, and asked him what he thought of Mr. Randall's visit to the South:

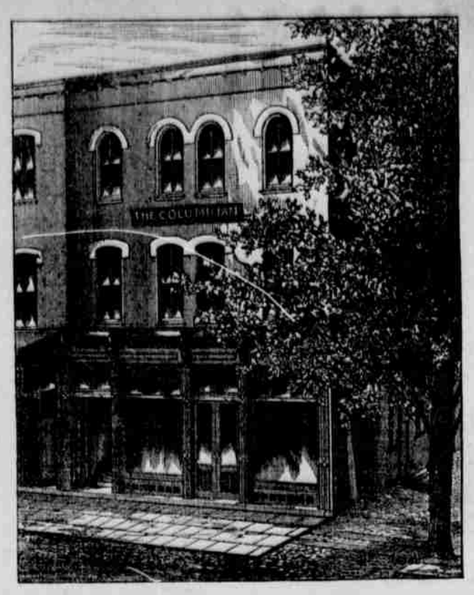
"I have really not thought much about it," he replied, "but it seems to me that a great deal more importance has been attached to it by the press than is justified by anything that appears on the surface. There is certainly nothing remarkable in the fact that a public man like Mr. Randall should visit the South or any other part of the country, either with or without invitation. If any explanation is necessary or proper in such a case, I suppose Mr. Randall's own explanation ought to be sufficient. He is reported to have said that he is going South to make a social visit, upon the invitation of his friends; but even if he goes for purely political purposes it is no more than he has a perfect right to do. Certainly the advocates of tariff reform will welcome any opportunity that he or anybody else may give them to discuss the question before the people in any part of the country. We have nothing to lose, but much to gain by open and intelligent discussion, and, in my opinion, we lost, or rather failed to secure, many votes in the late campaign by our failure to meet Mr. Blaine and his supporters squarely upon this issue in every part of the country. Mr. Blaine, early in the contest, made protection the only issue, and his speeches, which were strong and aggressive, were published and read all over the country; but it does not appear that he gained any votes by them, even in the manufacturing States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Ohio.

"Have you any information about the Cabinet?"

"Every man who reads the newspapers knows as much about the Cabinet as I do, and I think no one has any actual knowledge on the subject as yet. All we see and hear is mere speculation. Mr. Cleveland is very properly keeping his own counsel, and I think that when the time comes he will act according to his own judgment in this as in all other matters. When he wants information or advice he will, no doubt, ask for it; but unless those who know him best are greatly mistaken in their estimate of his character he will not be governed or influenced to any extent by the gratuitous suggestions of interested parties. He is a conservative and sensible man, and he will be careful in the selection of his constitutional advisers and secure able men to assist him in the Administration. We have an abundance of good material to select from and he can hardly make a mistake."

"You then think he will give the country a good Administration?"

"I am very confident he will. It will be a business Administration all through. There will probably be no necessity or even opportunity for the display of any brilliant qualities in the management of either our foreign or domestic affairs, but there will be a necessity for hard work in the correction of great abuses and the institution of reforms at home and abroad. Our consular and diplomatic service needs some attention, while our methods of administration in the various executive departments, as well as our commercial and revenue systems, require a thorough and systematic reformation. Of course everything cannot be done at once, but the work will have to be begun at the earliest possible moment. I believe the new administration will deal fearlessly, but justly and fairly, with all those subjects, and that the whole country will be greatly benefitted by the results."



COLUMBIAN BUILDING, ERECTED 1881.

A NEW YEAR.

With this issue THE COLUMBIAN enters upon its nineteenth year, and in a few more weeks the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will have completed its forty-eighth year. It is with much pleasure that we announce that this paper was never in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day. Its subscription list numbers nearly 1500, and its jobbing patronage is very satisfactory, having filled 625 orders for job printing during the year. The margin of profit on a newspaper like THE COLUMBIAN, at $1.50 is very small, but as our list of subscribers is composed of the solid men of the county the per centage of loss is very small, and as we are not compelled to carry several hundred dead-heads in order to keep up our circulation, we are enabled to continue the subscription at the same low price. It may not be out of place at this time, to quote from the History of Columbia County by Col. J. G. Freeze, a brief sketch of this paper, and its predecessors that have merged into it, in connection with the representation of the COLUMBIAN building at the head of this article.

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT was established, and the first number issued April 29, 1837, by John S. Ingram. Then, or shortly after, he was joined by Franklin S. Mills. They conducted the paper for one year, and in 1838, sold it to Capt. Henry Webb. He gave it permanence, and in 1847, in March, sold it to Col. Levi L. Tate, who continued it until 1866, and in February, of that year sold it to Elijah R. Ikeler. He consolidated it with the *Star of the North* and called the combination the *Democrat & Star*, and subsequently changed the name to the *Bloomsburg Democrat*. It was continued under that name until January, 1869, when it was bought by Capt. Charles B. Brockway, and merged into *The Columbian*.

The paper was, under all its names and varying fortunes, consistently democratic in politics, and was always deservedly influential. Of its editors, Ingram went from here to Pottsville, Mills to New Jersey, Tate to Williamsport.

Capt. Henry Webb was born in Windham in the state of Connecticut, July 23, 1796, and died in Bloomsburg, September 22, 1848.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH was established by Reuben W. Weaver and Benjamin S. Gilmore, February 1, 1849. Gilmore retired August 1, 1850, and the paper was continued by Mr. Weaver until his death, December 2, 1857.

It was subsequently sold by his administrator and bought by Williamson H. Jacoby, in January, 1858. He published it until October 16, 1862, when he went into the army, and the paper was suspended until August, 1863, when he returned and resumed the publication. It was carried on under the old name until February, 1866, when it was consolidated with the *Columbia Democrat* then owned by Elijah R. Ikeler, as the *Democrat and Star*.

At the end of about seven months, Mr. Ikeler sold his interest in the establishment to Josiah P. Shuman, and Jacoby and Shuman ran the paper until January, 1867, when Mr. Shuman retired, and Jacoby continued the paper as the *Bloomsburg Democrat*, until January 1869, when he sold it to Capt. Charles B. Brockway who merged it into the *Columbian*.

The paper was always democratic in political faith.

THE COLUMBIAN was established as the organ of the Johnson Republicans, under the management of George H. Moore, who published thirty-five numbers. The good will, subscription list and material was then purchased by a number of Democrats of the county, and placed under the charge of John G. Freeze, January 4th, 1867, as a Democratic newspaper, beginning Vol. 1. No. 1. He continued until February 15th, 1867, when Capt. Charles B. Brockway became associated with him, and eventually bought up the stock and took entire charge and ownership of the paper. It was enlarged July 12th, 1867, and began to be printed on a steam power press. On the first of January, 1869, by the purchase of the *Bloomsburg Democrat*, from Mr. Jacoby, *The Columbian* became the sole Democratic paper in the county. On the 1st of Jan. 1871, Henry L. Dieffenbach bought the paper and published it one year, when Capt. Brockway resumed the control. In July 1873, Mr. Dieffenbach again took the paper and continued until October 1st 1875, when Charles B. Brockway and George E. Elwell purchased it. They continued it to October 1st 1879, when Capt. Brockway retired, and on that day Mr. John K. Bittenbender, a practical printer, purchased an interest in the paper, and the publishing firm became Elwell and Bittenbender.

Since January 1867, the *Columbian* has been democratic in politics, and devoted to the general policy of that party. In October 1881 the office was moved into a three story brick building erected specially for it, on Main street, and now occupies the first floor and basement of the building. The presses are run by water power, and in all its appointments the office is one of the finest newspaper establishments in the state.

An execution has been issued against Gen. Grant for the $150,000 loaned him by Mr. Vanderbilt just before the failure of Grant & Ward, and the General's friends are trying to raise the money to prevent a sale of his property.

Should Congress Vote Money for a New American Navy?

Unquestionably it should. In our opinion it is the plain duty of the present House, in appropriating money for naval purposes during the next fiscal year, to vote a reasonable yet sufficient sum for beginning the work that must be undertaken without delay if our coasts and seaport towns are not to be left absolutely defenceless.

The duty and the responsibility belong to this Congress. There is no probability of an extra session of the Forty-ninth House. Unless some provision is made before the fourth of March, the question of our future naval policy will go over until next winter, and one year will have been lost.

For the first time since Robeson's career began, the matter of national defence against possible foreign aggression passes within the limits of honest politics. Nine weeks hence Chandler goes out. With him go John Roach and his lobby. With him goes the Naval Ring. With him goes the whole infamous machinery of corrupt and profligate administration which for sixteen years has disgraced this country, wasted its millions, and destroyed its fleet. The failure of Mr. Chandler's representatives in the Senate to force upon the Democrats of the House the last wishes of the expiring gang marks the date at which the conditions are totally changed, so far as the Democratic majority in the House is concerned. We dwell upon this point because the change in the conditions is so abrupt and so vitally important in its bearings upon future policy that those who for years have fought fraud in the Navy Department might almost be pardoned for refusing to believe that news so good can be true. Money for the navy is no longer money for the old Ring. Every dollar of the appropriations voted for the next fiscal year will be expended by a new administration. If the Democratic party in power does its duty, every dollar will be expended honestly. Robesonism dis appears on March 4, 1885; and let us hope that the second generation of Robesons and Roaches is still unborn.

Reasonable provision, therefore, should be made by this Congress for beginning as soon as possible the work of reestablishing the navy which rascal Republicans have stolen off of the seas. But nothing should be built upon foundations laid by the department as now organized. Mr. Chandler's so-called Advisory Board must not be called in to direct the action of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary. The jobs of the past and of the present must not be carried over into the future. The wishes of the monitor men, the cruiser theorists, the dispatch-boat conspirators, and the bureau chieftains of the old Robesonian guard need not be consulted in drawing the plans of a new and efficient navy, to be constructed honestly under Democratic administration.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Beecher Won't Take it Back.

HE SAYS HE WILL GO IF HIS CONGREGATION DON'T WANT HIM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher after he had concluded his sermon in Plymouth church to-day, touched upon the dissatisfaction which existed among some of his congregation, caused by his action in the late campaign. He alluded to his forty years' pastorate and said that he never mixed politics with his theology in the pulpit. He said he did not know how far the trouble had spread but only learned it from newspapers.

If there were any pew holders offended he did not know them. He said that his congregation should have had confidence enough in him to not have taken an impetuous speech making a special plea and distort its application. As far as his political judgment and endeavors were concerned, he looked upon them with unfeigned admiration. If there were mistakes and errors, he was sorry for them and apologized. He did not want any dissatisfied person to sneak away. Let him come to Beecher's face and tell him he is dissatisfied and Beecher would bless him.

In relation to the pew rents, he did not care if they were diminished. He had lived on a salary of $1,500 when he first became pastor and if necessary he could live upon it now. If there was a majority in the church, or a strong minority, who no longer wanted him he would go. If a great majority wished him to stay he would die with them and nothing would drive him away. If he stayed the congregation would have to receive him, not on a pitchfork, but in the palms of their hands.

Faith Cure Folly.

A CHILD'S LIFE SACRIFICED BY THE FANATICS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Dec. 30.—A peculiar sect, whose headquarters are in Chicago, and who believe solely in the efficacy of prayer in curing human ailments has been discovered here. The establishment, which is known as the "Tabernacle of the Lord," is conducted by W. T. Williams, who is assisted by his wife and several old ladies. It is run something like a foundlings, home. Children who have been abandoned by their parents and other waifs of tender age are taken in from the poor house, raised until they are stout boys and girls and thus sent to a farm near Boulder, belonging to the same sect.

A case occurred Saturday showing that their reliance on prayer had been misplaced. A little waif named Dolly Ford, aged 5 months, died after a short illness. In order to secure the necessary certificate of death a physician was called in, but he refused to sign the paper, stating that the child had died from inattention. He asked why a doctor had not been called in time to relieve the sufferer. Williams replied that he relied upon prayer instead, which had always cured the children before.

Will Morrison Succeed Logan.

THE LATTER'S OUTLOOK FOR RE ELECTION GLOOMY—AN OLD SCORE TO BE SETTLED.

Illinois Democrats in Washington are greatly elevated over the news that comes to them regarding the Senatorial election in that State. They profess to believe that Logan's successor will certainly be a Democrat, and will probably be William E. Morrison.

Information has been received that Logan cannot possibly get the vote of Dan Hogan, a Republican State Senator from the Mound City district. Hogan was a candidate for Internal Revenue Assessor, a few years ago, and was beaten by Logan. He is reported as saying that his turn to get square has come, and he proposes to stay out of the Republican caucus if an attempt is made to renominate Logan. Hogan will not vote for a Democrat, but his absence will enable the Democrats to win.

Senator Logan has very little confidence in his own re-election, and it is said to be his intention to return to the practice of the law in Chicago for two years, and then come to Congress as a representative from the First district.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of David Achenbach, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. ALBERT C. ACHENBACH, Jan 2-tf Administrator.

CATAWISSA DEPOSIT BANK.

An election by the stock holders of this bank will be held on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of the bank in Catawissa, for the purpose of electing a board of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. G. M. TUSTIN, Jan 2-2 w Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be an election of a board of directors of the Bloomsburg Banking Company at their Banking House on Tuesday January 13th 1885 at two o'clock p. m. to serve for the ensuing year. H. H. GROTZ, Jan 2-3w Cashier.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the undersigned subscriber in Madison township, November 15th, three sheep. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JAMES KISNER. 12-19-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK WILES, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Frederick Wiles, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. DANIEL FRITZ, Jan 2-tf Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned appointed Assignee of C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., will offer at public sale, at the Court House,

Saturday, Jan. 24th 1885,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following valuable properties, viz:

FIRST.—A two and a half story brick house on Third street adjoining an alley on the east and another lot of C. B. Brockway, on the west, containing a front of 40 feet, and a depth of 242 feet more or less, the said house being furnished in all its rooms with gas fixtures, water, a bath room, Baltimore heater, &c., a good stable and other out buildings.

SECOND.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, and adjoined on the west by property of M. P. Lutz, being forty feet in front, and 202 feet more or less in depth.

NOTE.—Any of the above premises can be examined at any reasonable time, by calling upon either M. P. Lutz, Assignee, or C. B. Brockway.

THIRD.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township, formerly known as the Charles H. Troy tract, bounded by lands of Aaron Johnson, Thomas Downs, Isaac Davis, warrantee, Cox lands, and others, containing 166 acres more or less.

FOURTH.—Three building lots in Glen City, Beaver township, formerly in the name of Charles H. Barnes.

FIFTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township containing 83 acres, more or less.

SIXTH.—A tract of timber land in same township containing 118 acres, more or less.

SEVENTH.—A tract of timber land in same township, containing 54 acres, more or less.

EIGHTH.—A tract of timber land in same township, containing 39 acres, more or less.

NOTE.—Tracts 5, 6, 7 and 8 are contiguous bounded by the Schuylkill county line, Roar in Creek township line, &c., on William Stewart, James McNeal, Henry Noar and other warrants, and were commonly known as the Vanduesm, Silliman & Co. tract.

NINTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township, containing 83 acres of land more or less, intersected by the P. & R. R. Co., the Catawissa Creek, adjoining Aaron Johnson, —Schell, and others.

TENTH.—A tract of timber land in Locust township, in the warrantee name of John Everhard, containing 400 acres, more or less.

ELEVENTH.—A tract of timber land in Roaringcreek and Locust townships, in the warrantee name of Thomas Barnes jr., containing 60 acres, more or less.

The above properties will be sold in the order named, the Assignee reserving the power to adjourn the sale from time to time, as circumstances may require.

TERM OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one-half in three months thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

M. P. LUTZ, Assignee. Jan 2-ts

Michigan Shingles for Sale.

S. P. Swartz, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has a car load of shingles that he will sell as follows:

18 inch Best No. 2's, $2.50
" " " Stars, 4.00

Call on **W. R. Kocher,** Freight Agent, D. L. & W. R. R.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, **Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

1885.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S *Bazar* is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustration with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmaker, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of HARPER'S *Bazar* in neat cloth binding will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1884.

It's over. The year of trade is over. The merry whirl at Christmas ends the long-drawn work and worry of tedious '84.

The year has been peculiar. There's instruction to be got from its flight. Let's look for it.

To begin with, there was no sign of extraordinary depression a year ago; but the pace of general trade was visibly slow. Anticipating some decline in prices we sold enormously in January at whatever things would bring, some without profit, some at a rate little short of the comical.

Having sold we bought as freely, and gained a season. We sold what belonged to the hurrying winter, and bought what belonged to the coming spring. The hardness of selling made buying easy; and again we sold in a way to keep trade moving. Summer found us with trade enlarged though profits diminished.

Again we had our choice, to go on or slacken pace. The times were still more critical. Merchants were failing; goods were falling; buyers of all sorts taking alarm, economizing, buying less, though at advantageous prices. Again we overran Europe. But the sword of Damocles was hanging over us. We bought with caution and made your money go as far as we could.

Your money we say advisedly. *Your* money at last has paid the bills.

We need not go over the tale of the last half year. In the midst of your Christmas revel you scarcely care to stop to weigh our share in bringing about the present abundance. But what we have done is so apart from the usual course of business that we are disposed to think it over; and, because our future concerns you about as much as ourselves, and because we look to you for it, we are doing a part of our thinking aloud.

The year that is past has been a year of hardship in general; but for us, on the whole, a year of success. September was the first month in which our sales ever fell short of the sales of the previous year. October and November were losing months. December is evidently going to turn out a gain. And, so little the autumn losses were, the year on the whole is a gain.

Every one of you almost says to himself "I have spent less money this year; how can Wanamaker have possibly sold more goods than ever before?" The question is worth our answer; and our answer shall be worth your hearing.

More people have come. The fall in goods and the fall in buying are more than made good by the number of buyers. The number of buyers, of course, depends on what we give for a dollar. We have given more than ever; and so more buyers have come. Besides, the natural result of our liberal policy is to increase the area of trade. Why shouldn't our trade increase, even though money go up and goods go down?

What next?

Just now a little rest. We need it. Our faithful people need it. The time invites to rest. But shortly a new year begins. We've got to consider how to begin it. That is what we are thinking about.

Are the times any easier? Is money easier to get? Are there people still within trading distance to win? Is there a better way to win than by money, when money is dear?

We do not know how prices are going to rule, nor how the times are going to be. We think bottom is reached in everything, except now and then a minor tumble. Probably times will slowly mend. No general change for the better will suddenly come; for caution always lasts beyond the special occasion for it.

Let us count, then, on money hard to get, and prices too low for profit; on your present wants; on winter finally come to enforce a present supply; on spring and summer to follow with wants of their own. We may count on merchants in city and country hanging on to their profits and goods. We may count on your finding out for yourselves from day to day where your advantage lies.

So all we have to do is to make your advantage steadily here, steadily here, week in and week out, make your advantage steadily here; and *we shall add to the trade we have won.*

Our tactics then, till trade is brighter, are to keep on just as we are.

We are gathering trade for the future.

We are keeping old good will and gaining new. We are changing our stock with every passing season. We are ready with latest goods for the better time a-coming, as ready as if we were making money; our facilities are all in use and therefore ready for use; and best of all, our habit of large success has all the tenacity and force that continuous, long indulgence gives.

We are going to keep on getting together the best in the world, selling for less than market rates whatever we can, and telling the news as the things are ready and the time is ripe.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania at the next session for an Act of Assembly to be entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house, for the employment and support of the poor in the township of Centre, in the county of Columbia" for the object of authorizing Centre township of Columbia county to erect a house for the support and employment of the poor of said township. LAFAYETTE CREASY, Dec 4th 1884. WILLIAM SHAFFER. Dec 5-4 t.

NOTICE.

The policy holders of the Briarcreek Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Lime Ridge, will meet at the Hall of Centre Grange P. of H., in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., on Monday the 12th day of January, 1885, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for transacting such business as may properly come before said company. SAMUEL NEYHARD, Jan 2-4 t Secretary.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ortwine does not own the horses in his possession and that any person buying them or trading for them will be compelled to restore them to me, the lawful owner. MARY ORTWINE. Jan. 2-3 w

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will be Inaugurated March 4th, 1885.

THE WORLD,

The Banner Democratic Newspaper.

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ IT.

The only Democratic Morning Newspaper published in New York.

Daily, $6. Semi-weekly, $2; Sunday $1.50; Weekly $1.

Weekly and THE COLUMBIAN $2.20 per year.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

By any Man or Woman, Girl or Boy who will Organize Clubs for

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Great Farm and Home Newspaper, Complete in all its Departments.

AGENTS PAID IN CASH.

For 100 Subscribers at $1 each $25 will be paid; for 50 Subscribers, $12; for 25 Subscribers, $6; for 15 Subscribers, $3; for 10 Subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in Every Town and Village. Circulars and Sample Copies Free. Send for them.

Try It. Try It. Try It.

THE WORLD,

31 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

dec 19-4w

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MELLICK, LATE OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Wilson D. Mellick, Sunbury, Pa., Hiram B. Mellick Williamsport, Pa., Peter B. Mellick Lock Haven, Pa.; Phoebe Ohara, Burr Oaks, St. Joseph county, Michigan; Anna Margaret Shane, Burns, Lacrosse county, Wisconsin; Isaiah S. Mellick, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois; Abner Mellick, Dixon, Lee county Illinois; Jacob B. Mellick, Lyons City, Clinton county, Iowa; Lavina I. Hendrix, New Freedom, York county, Pa.; Rachel Waring, Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa; Peter Best, Atchison, Kansas; I. Byron Best, residence unknown, formerly of Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; Mary M. McDowell, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; William Best, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas, Nettie Robinson, Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, lineal descendants of Margaret Mellick, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: you and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Margaret Mellick, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable WILLIAM ELWELL, President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the fifth day of December, 1884. WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk O. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAGDALENA BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Magdalena Bredbenner, deceased, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. C. W. MILLER, Dec 5-tf Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Thomas McHenry, deceased, late of Benton twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

A. L. Fritz, Att'y. nov 14-6 w HARRIET MCHENRY, LAFAYETTE KEELER, Administrators.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water. y 9-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia County, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of Locust, in said county on

Monday, January 19th, 1885,

at two o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of Daniel Raup, deceased, to-wit: A

LOT OF GROUND

situate in said Locust township adjoining lands of John Hughes, Elijah C. Cheaver and heirs of John Johnson, containing

25 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a

Log Dwelling House

and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

WESLEY RAUP, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Moses Everett late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Saturday, January 17th, 1885

at two o'clock in the afternoon the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange aforesaid, adjoining lands of James Patterson on the north, Aaron Patterson and Abner Welsh on the east, Sarah Welsh and others on the south and James Everett and Robert Stiff on the west, containing

115 Acres

more or less with the appurtenances, on which are erected

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE

as good as new. Bank barn and other out buildings, a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, well of water at the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. HOWARD KLINE, Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN RITTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of John Ritter, late of Catawissa township, will sit at the office of John C. Yocum Esq., in the town of Catawissa on Wednesday the 14th day of January A. D. 1885 between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at which time and place, all persons having claims against the said fund must appear and present the same, or be forever debarred from receiving any share of said fund. R. BUCKINGHAM, dec 19-ts Auditor.

FREE A book of 100 pages on Courtship, sent free by the Union Co. Newark, N. J. Send 5 cents for postage. LOVE

dec 12-4 w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, @15.75

MACKEREL.—Extra mess 35c. large 1's, 28 @ 30c. extra shore 1's 25 @ 26c.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.62 @ 4.15; Penn'a. family, 3.25 @ 3.5) Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.50 @ 4.75.

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 88; No. 2, 80½.

CORN.—35 @ 42.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 34 No. 2, 35.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10 @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania creamery prints, extra, 35 western 29 @ 30.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania extra, 27 @ 28 Western extra 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10; dressed turkeys, extra, 15. choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA KRICKBAUM LATE OF BENTON TWP., DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Krickbaum, late of Benton twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

A. L. Fritz, atty. Nov 28th-6w JOHN ASHELMAN, Administrator.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,185,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,275,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the Insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

Look! Look!! Look!!!

STOVES.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE

STOVE STORE,

Is now offering his large Stock of

Heating Stoves and Ranges AT COST.

Please call and examine Stock

Before Buying Elsewhere.

☞ The largest stock on one floor in the County.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1885.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
4:08 p. m.	6:12 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
7:08 a. m.	9:28 a. m.
11:01 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:33 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 9:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:35 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:59 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Club Rates for 1885.

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York *World* is acknowledged to be the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Everybody ought to take a city paper in addition to a local one. We have made arrangements with the Weekly *World* to club with the COLUMBIAN. price of the Weekly *World* is $1.00. On receipt of $2.20 we will send the two papers to any address in the county, for one year. Clubs of five persons at one post office can get them for $10,00 if ordered at one time. This is a very liberal offer, and is made for the purpose of extending our circulation and not because there is any money in it.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

Personal.

Hon. T. J. Vanderslice returned from the west last week.

Mrs. Joan Deily is lying ill with typhoid fever.

W. R. Tubbs has been quite ill during the past week, but is gaining health again.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Unangst were home with their friends during the holidays.

E. A. Rawlings and wife returned from Philadelphia Monday evening.

Charles Reice visited his friends in Philadelphia during the holidays. He returned home Monday.

Miss Cora L. Hess, of Rupert, daughter of Reuben Hess, is visiting friends in Scranton.

Miss Annie Jamison and Miss May Kuhn are spending their holiday vacation with their parents.

Hides bought at C. S. Furman's.

The new county officers will be sworn in on the 5th inst,

M. C. Sloan & Bro. have sold six of their fine sleighs since the snow came. They have a few left yet.

General Hancock has been selected as Chief Marshal at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland.

The fight for the clerkship to the Commissioners still goes on. It is impossible to predict who will be successful.

It is rumored that some negotiations are on foot to interest the D. L. & W. R. R. company in the Fishingcreek railroad.

The *Republican* has issued an almanac for 1885. It is neatly printed and contains some valuable information.

The *Journal* office issued a small sheet called the *Institute Journal*, during the sessions of the county institute.

The "Old Red Mill" ought to be known hereafter as the "New Red Mill." There is not much left of the old structure, either inside or outside.

A gold breastpin was found on the floor of the COLUMBIAN store the day before Christmas. The owner can have it by calling at this office and proving property.

The exhibition of the bicyclists at the rink on Monday and Tuesday evenings was largely attended. The performers displayed great skill in the use of the wheel, and were frequently applauded.

John Zahner returned home on Christmas morning from a visit to his son, who is lying ill at Audubon, Iowa. He reports him as having been very ill with nervous prostration, but is now slowly recovering.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

A number of orders have been taken for the COLUMBIAN and Weekly New York *World* at $2.20 a year. Subscribe now so that you can begin with the first number in 1885.

The train of cars in Moyer Bros.' show window attracts much attention. It consists of a locomotive, baggage and passenger cars, and runs by steam. The time table has not yet been published.

Mr. Horace C. Blue and Miss Stella Scott Beaver of Danville, were married on Christmas eve at that place. The groom has many friends here who will join in wishing him and his accomplished bride a life of true happiness and prosperity.

The next convention of the Centre township Sunday School Association will be held in the Centre Lutheran church near Fowlersville on the second Saturday of January, morning and afternoon.

The committee on revision of the charter of the Agricultural Society have had one meeting. It is probable that at the next meeting a satisfactory result will be reached, and their report will be ready for submission to the society at the annual meeting in May.

LIVE QUAIL WANTED.—J. W. Gibbs has made arrangements for keeping quail through the winter. Any parties who have or may catch any quails, will please bring them to Mr. Gibbs who proposes caring for them and then turn them loose after the winter has passed.

Adjourned court on the 10th inst.

P. E. Wirt now carries a handsome gold watch, and ninety-nine other gentlemen who held tickets are disappointed.

Our people have not shown the proper appreciation for the lecture course furnished by Prof. Grimes, during the Institute.

C. A. Prentiss spent Christmas with his wife's parents. He speaks well of his new enterprise at Mt. Carmel, where he is associated with Clark Shoemaker in the hardware business.

Another lot of robes just received at D. Lowenberg's, now offered at 10 to 15 per cent. lower in price. Call at once and see the bargains. 2w

Attention is called to the advertisement of S. P. Swartz, of a car load of shingles for sale cheap at L. & B. depot. Those in need of shingles should take advantage of these prices.

Mr. Frank Pursel of Hemlock township, was seriously injured on Tuesday while engaged in felling trees in the woods. He was struck in the back by a falling limb, and as his lower extremities are paralyzed it is feared that his back is broken.

ANSWERS TO PRIZE REBUS.—About eighty persons sent answers to the prize rebus offered by J. Saltzer. A. W. Dewitt of Orangeville, as the first gentleman solving the rebus correctly, received a violin. Miss Maize Sands of Orangeville, as the Miss received a German accordeon. Mrs. Stella Taylor of Bloomburg, as the first lady, received five dollars worth of sheet music.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Benton, Columbia county, Pa., for the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1884. Jas. S. McSparren, B. C. Boab, Esq., M. C. Surdam, Mr. Michael Raub, Mr. Abner Shaffer, Mr. G W. Krickbaum, Mr. John H. Young, Mr Thomas Hover, A. B. Cole, Esq., Clara J. Hedden. Parties calling for the above, please say advertised.

JOHN HEACOCK, P. M.

The grand jury at the recent Montour county court, gave a severe reprimand to the commissioners in their report. Numerous recommendations have been made by grand juries, to which it seems the commissioners pay no attention, and their conduct is characterized as "outrageous, dictatorial and despotic." The public seem to have no rights which the commissioners are bound to respect in providing warm rooms and other necessary conveniences for those who are obliged to attend court there.

The cantata, entitled "Catching Kris Kringle," given in the Lutheran church on Christmas Eve, was well received by the large audience present. The principal actors were "Kris Kringle," Mr. Bruce Birch; "Mr. and Mrs. Wright," Mr. Elmer E. Person and Miss Millie Marclay; "Bertha," Edith Weiss, and the three "Bridgets," Misses Annie Stroup, Annie Snyder and Ada Ringler, all of whom rendered their parts with pleasing effect. The church was beautifully decorated, having been designed and arranged by T. L. Gunton.

Our representative, Hon. J. B. Storm had quite a shaking up in Washington last week. He was in a street car standing on the track at the foot of a steep incline, when a car at the top of the incline broke loose and came crashing down completely wrecking the car in which Mr. Storm was and severely injuring several Congressmen, among them Ex-Senator Eaton, Messrs. McAdoo, Hemphill and Patton, several of whom have been confined to their beds since. Mr. Storm sustained only a few slight scratches. He came home on Saturday night to spend the holidays with his family.—*Monroe Democrat.*

At a recent meeting of the Pottsville Bar on the subject of relieving the Supreme Court of the State by the organization of an intermediary tribunal, adopted resolutions disapproving of the act on this subject passed to a second reading by the Senate two years ago, and declaring that, in the matter of securing relief by legislation from the great pressure of business in the Supreme Court, the meeting favor the creation of a separate intermediate court or courts as best calculated to afford a proper remedy. John W. Ryon, James B. Reilly, Guy E. Farquhar, M. M. L'Velle and Charles W. Wells were appointed a committee to confer with like committees from the various county bars throughout the State.

The Christmas services at the Episcopal church were largely attended. The church was beautifully trimmed with laurel wreaths and arches. The singing by the double quartette choir was well rendered, and the sermon by the Rector, Rev. L. Zahner, able and interesting.

The Sunday school held its festival on Friday night. The evening service was read, and the school sang the chants, the Psalter, and several beautiful carols. After a brief address by the Rector, the Christmas tree was illuminated with wax tapers, and gifts were distributed to the school. There were dolls and knives, and books, and base ball bats, and all sorts of nice things, besides a bag of candy for each one. The exercises lasted nearly an hour and a half, and were enjoyed by all present.

The State Normal School of the Sixth District, at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the winter term Tuesday, January 6, 1885. Again it announces that the attendance last term was larger than in any other fall term in the history of the school. The senior class is the largest ever enrolled. To those preparing to teach, the school offers a professional training unsurpassed, thorough preparation in the common and higher branches of the course, unexcelled quarters, delightful surrounding, almost free tuition, and full professional standing to graduates. Recently valuable additions to the library and extensive improvements in the buildings have been made; and drainage of the very best kind, through to the river, has been provided at great cost. Many students are prepared for college and for business. Students having a card from the Principal get half fare on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Send for a catalogue.

Dec 26-3w

Answer to Puzzle.

The correct answer to the last puzzle of the Benton correspondent is "An Upright honest, young gentleman." It was correctly solved by D. Burnet Manning of Rochester, and some one signing himself "A Two-fer" of Stillwater. No mention will be made of those who solve these puzzles unless the correct name is given.

An Irishman's Repartee.

A well-known priest in this section once exacted from one of his parishioners a promise that he would abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor. A few days afterwards the priest met Patrick, and seeing that he had forgotten his promise, addressed him thus: "Well, Patrick, I am sorry to see you in this condition, very sorry indeed" To which Pat replied, "Never mind, Father——, if ye are as sorry as ye say ye are, I'll forgive ye."

Mifflin.

Our teachers are at Institute.

Christmas was observed by having a fantastic parade in town, as usual.

Rev. Seibert of Newport, Pa., Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Church, preached at the Zion church on Friday evening, and Hetlerville on Saturday evening.

Immense numbers of rabbits have been killed by our boys the past few weeks.

Lloyd Creasy of Catawissa drove through town on Saturday.

A number of our young people went to Bloomsburg on Thursday evening to hear Burdette's lecture.

G. B. Swank, agent for the Waterloo organs, went to Hazleton on Tuesday where he is selling organs.

Gracie, a fine, interesting little daughter of Daniel Nyer, died of diphtheria, on Monday evening This dreadful disease has again broken out to some extent.

E. S. Brown sold his personal property on Tuesday, and will quit tilling the soil.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the Evangelical church.

Christmas was marked by three weddings. First, Mr. Rush Lutz of Hetlerville, and Miss Lizzie Lutz of Tideout, Pa., were married in the forenoon. Second, at 12 o'clock, Mr. C. Miller of Shickshinny, and Miss Sallie Mosteller of Hetlerville, were united in wedlock at the bride's residence, in the presence of a number of guests. Third, in the evening at 6:30, Mr. G. W. Welsh of Watsontown, and Miss Dora Snyder of this place, were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. A. McMurtrie, in the presence of about forty invited guests. The bride received many valuable presents. The couple started on Friday on a trip to New York, Delaware, Blairstown and Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Benton.

What is the use to tell what everybody knows? But as it is a subject of universal comment we will make a note of it. The exceedingly cold snap, commencing on Friday week made the snails draw in their horns. Whew! but it was cold. Teams passing by about sunrise on Saturday morning could not be recognized by color. They were covered with frost. If the thermometer had been longer, it would no doubt have been much colder.

Santa Claus, the dear old man who never shaves nor frowns, with his budget of treasures so large that no "eighteen-horse team" could draw, and yet so small that he can descend the smallest chimneys with it, and fill the stockings of all the dear children in all Christendom, was very kind and attentive to the little folks on Caristmas. One would think he would stumble and fall in the darkness and spill his treasures. But he never makes mistakes except in cases of extremely poor children. This should be a hint for every liberal-hearted person. Santa Claus has a very tender and loving heart; though never seen, is nevertheless a great favorite with the children. Go thou liberal-hearted and do likewise, as it is less blessed to receive than to give.

Several horses have died of late, in our neighborhood.

We wish you all a happy New Year with the subjoined greeting. The royal road to fame is an easy and a plain one, and yet not found by so many. Guide boards are all along the pathway of life, and yet thousands of moral wrecks we find strewn at every crossing of temptation, at every gutter of vice and every sewer of immorality and crime. The successful requisites consist not in wealth, knowledge and influence, but in the trifles and incidents that enter into the daily walks of life and duty. Every trial, care, temptation and transaction in life brought before us, constitute us a court of justice, in which we are judge, jury and witness. And our standing and moral worth in a community depend altogether in the manner of disposition of all cases thus brought before us for trial. Ah! rather we are tried and too often found to be partial judges, bribed juries and false witnesses. The simple, unpretending truth and honesty in all things are character building materials, hard and solid as adamant, against which prevarication and falsehood shall never prevail.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of twenty-two letters.

My 2, 1, 11, 4 is a State.

My 9, 5, 14, 9 is a great lake.

My 7, 8, 6, 14, 3, 17 was a Presidential candidate this year.

My 20, 21, 22 is a cloth measure.

My 10, 20, 12, 13 is a place where many go for water.

My 18, 15, 16, 17 is the condition of some people.

My 6, 5, 16 is a part of the body.

My 16, 15, 5, 7, 8, 9 is extensively used in cemeteries.

My 10, 1, 2, 16 is a relative pronoun.

My 16, 2, 3, 5, 4, 20 was President of the United States.

The subject of this enigma is a very distinguished personage, a faithful and very acceptable public servant, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him, and who has a State-wide reputation.

Local news seem very scarce, except that once it "blew, then it snew, then it thew," then, Oh, how "it friz."

The Christmas services at St. James' consisted of Christmas carols and responsive reading of portions of scripture relating to the birth of Christ, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, Sunday School report, address by the pastor, Rev. A. Houtz, and distribution of presents. This last was the most interesting and pleasing exercise for the hopeful and children. Several were disappointed, but they were old enough not to fret. The Christmas trees were two handsome spruces, placed at either side of the altar, with a line festooned with evergreens stretched across the church immediately above the trees. The line and trees were well laden with numerous and diversified gifts. It was a happy day for the children. There were Christmas services and tree at the handsome Christian chapel at Cambra, on Christmas night. We are unable to report the nature of the services, not being present, but we guarantee they were first-class, from the character of its constituency. They never do things there by halves.

Answer to puzzle in COLUMBIAN, No. 52, by "L. J.": "Bride of the sea."

Disinfectants.

The following article from *Sanitary Gleanings* will prove of use in cases of sickness: "Every family is obliged to make use of disinfectants to a greater or less degree. It is therefore important that the housekeeper should know which disinfectants to use and which to avoid; for many substances are not really disinfectants, but merely deodorizers, substituting frequently one smell for another, and failing to destroy the germs of disease. Such, for example, is the burning of coffee and other agents, and generates smoke and odorous agents in a room already impure.

Among the best-known and most powerful disinfectants must be included bleaching powder (chloride of lime, rich in chlorine) and charcoal. Carbolic acid is one of the most reliable of all disinfectants, but it must be mixed with other substances or diluted. The housekeeper should not be deterred by the unpleasant odor of carbolic acid from using it freely. An unpleasant odor is not necessarily an impure odor; on the contrary in this case, and in some others, the unpleasant odors are the pure ones, which must be used to destroy the less objectionable and the impure. Dilute pure carbolic acid with 80 or 90 per cent. of warm water, and you have a bearable article. Be very careful in handling carbolic acid; it is quite poisonous in the crude state. In the form of a mixture formed into a powder, however, the danger is minimized; it can in this way be used much more freely.

Concerning the practical uses of carbolic acid, a celebrated chemist says: 'A considerable saving might be effected by persons who use it largely if the mixing were done by themselves instead of by the manufacturers, and the same tins used over again, while the article so made would have many advantages. It could, in the first place, be made as strong as the necessities of any particular occasion might require, and in the next place the pure acid may be used for house disinfection, and so lessen the disagreeableness of the smell, while the common kinds may be employed for yards, stables, fowl-houses, etc. The method of making powders is very simple. About four ounces of the acid, by weight or measure, should be added to one pound of precipitated chalk, or fine sand, or mould, or any other harmless substance in a finely subdivided state, and thoroughly mixed in a large bowl. This powder will be suitable for all ordinary purposes, and will be far superior to many of the disinfecting powders sold at twice the cost.'

Chlorine gas is a good disinfectant in scarlet fever cases. There is no use in employing this, however, unless it is thoroughly done. In typhoid cases, chloride and sulphate of zinc, and sulphate of copper are excellent substitutes for carbolic acid. Excreta from patients should invariably be disinfected with a dilute form of one of these substances. It is well to boil bedclothes and beds with the addition of some sulphate or chloride of zinc solutions.

The wood-work of a room in which the patient is confined should be cleansed with soap and water mixed with a little carbolic acid.

In our last number we spoke of the use of sulphurous acid gas or the vapors from burning lump sulphur, and of the advantage of this disinfectant for fumigation over others. Do not spare the sulphur in contagious diseases where rooms have been contaminated, and be careful not to set fire to the clothes. Bedding must sometimes be taken apart before fumigating a room and its contents.

It may be interesting to our readers to learn *why* we employ disinfectants. In disease decomposition takes place; decaying matter is present, full of minute organisms, and a fermenting process is continually going on. The gases produced by this process, by this decomposition, are, so far as we know, without exception, harmful. A good disinfectant either absorbs or destroys the poison of these gases. *Prevention* is the first care of the sanitarian; but then if the poison is present, *destruction* must be thought of next. Good sewers, well-laid drains, and properly arranged pipes will frequently *prevent* the need of disinfectants; but if disease find its way into the house, it is of the most absolute necessity that we know how best to meet it and its dangers, and to prevent its spread to others, as well as to keep it from assuming a virulent form in the affected."

County Institute.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by Supt. Grimes at 1:30 P. M. About 160 teachers have enrolled showing an absence of about one-fourth of the entire number.

The majority of the teachers are deeply interested in the work and will go away benefitted; but a few are bent on having a good time at all events.

The address of Welcome was made by Dr. Waller. He made use of some statistics that should arouse the teachers and parents of the county to a proper sense of their duty. We are below the average in all things appertaining to the schools.

He lamented the fact that educated labor in this county was on a par with the uneducated, while he claimed that the former was worth 50 per cent. more than the latter. He urged upon parents to attend the sessions of the Institute.

No one should be more interested in institutes than those who have children to send to school. The Dr. made one mistake in saying that not a single district of the county had a library; but instead of one every district in the county should have a library, if not every school.

Dr. Groff of Lewisburgh who is the author of many admirable little works on hygeine and the natural sciences, followed with a talk on the care of the eyes. The Dr. has written a small book called "Plain Rules for the Care of the Eyes." If those plain rules which he gave the teachers are followed they will do much good.

Prof. Noetling completed the exercises for the afternoon with a talk on penmanship. He spoke of the value of position and penholding only in so far as they were in the line of forming right habits. The Prof's. talk on habit cannot be repeated too often. Teachers are entirely too careless on this point. The Prof. includes in penmanship, writing, composition, capitalization, punctuation and orthography.

In the evening Dr. Groff gave an illustrated lecture on the Wonders of the human body.

These evening lectures will form no part of this report.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS.

The first lecture of the morning was given by Prof. Sanford of Middletown, New York. The Prof. is authority on methods of teaching primary classes. He teaches the word method using the script letters first. He advises that the words be written upon all parts of the blackboard to overcome "local knowledge." He claims that there will be no trouble in passing from the written to the printed word.

Dr. Groff then gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on Physical Geography. The several geological ages of the earth were represented by colored charts showing the animals and vegetable life in each age. He spoke of the origin and extent of the coal deposits in the U. S. of the time and manner of mountain making, of water as an agent in the formation of the physicial features of the earth.

Prof. Noetling spoke upon graduation. He said that many people made a mistake in supposing that their education was completed when they graduated from a college. We never are done learning, and when we do not learn we go back. The object of the Institute is to get thoughts on teaching and not to make imitators. On the use of text books he said that those who could teach better with text books should use them, and that those who could teach better without them should teach in that way. He found fault with those teachers who crammed a text book into the minds of his pupils. He found fault with the system of weekly or monthly reports. He thought that the report represented the failure or success of the teacher instead of the pupil. Dr. Groff followed with some very simple but very interesting physical experiments, to show how easy it is for teachers to obtain a reputation for wisdom and at the same time interest and instruct his pupils.

This closed the forenoon session.

Miss Gile began the afternoon session with a talk on reading and voice culture.

Prof. Wilbur thought that all should know more about civil government. He began on the subject of elections, the times of holding both general and local, the qualification of electors—when he got into a discussion which took up all the time of this period. This matter should claim the attention of all teachers. Everyone should have a respectable knowledge of our election laws by the time they come to vote.

Dr. Groff then followed with a talk on "Success." He gave the best advice to teachers that I have ever heard. Every sentence of it should be carefully considered by every teacher. Teachers ought to be the greatest readers. Every teacher should spend their tobacco and beer money for good books. Teachers should be proud of their profession and determine to succeed in it. Teachers should teach more than they find in books—practical knowledge, such as they can learn from tradesmen. There should be a limit to examination of teachers. Teachers should take up new studies. They should become learned in one branch at least. They should save the minutes for study.

Prof. Sanford then introduced the subject of *phonics*, when the Institute closed for the day.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

Dr. Monroe gave a short talk to the teachers, in which he recommended a good bit of "horse sense" to them.

Prof. Noetling said that every teacher should have a school journal.

A cold wave is reported to be coming eastward. It reached Denver, Col., New Year's Eve, where the thermometer fell to 10 degrees below zero.

A Boy's Glittering Find.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 27.—Information has just reached this city of an excitement prevailing in the lower end of the county over the discovery made by a boy while digging for a skunk. About two feet below the surface of the earth the lad came upon a bright, glittering mineral, a lump of which he snatched and carried home to his father. The father took it to two miners who had at one time mined in California and they unhesitatingly pronounced it gold. Scientific men, to whom the matter has been referred, discredit the idea of gold existing as a product of Lancaster County, but the miners who examined the specimen stake their practical knowledge against that of theoretical mineralogists and scientists generally. Father and son persistently refuse to disclose the place where the mineral—whatever it is—was found, but it is believed to have been discovered on a farm in Fulton township, and the people of that section are greatly exercised about it.

MARRIAGES.

MONTGOMERY—PURSEL.—By Rev. F. P. Manhart, on Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1884, David Montgomery and Emma Pursel, all of Bloomsburg, Pa.

THOMPSON—VANHOUTON.—In Bloomsburg on the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Hugh Thompson and Miss Lottie M. Vanhouton, both of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa.

YETTER—TROUTMAN.—At the residence of Mr. George Troutman, in Centralia, Dec. 25th, 1884, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. Joseph D. Yetter, and Miss Jennie Troutman, both of Centralia, Pa.

DEATHS.

HALL.—In Orange, Dec. 15, John Hall, aged 75 years, 6 months and 24 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists. Sep 19-5t

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Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

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Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

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Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

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When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

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Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

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OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of Thomas McHenry, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, Jan. 24, '85,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following real estate in Benton township, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a post on the north side of a public road thence by land of Jacob Woolever and John Young north 3½ degrees, East 80 and fourtenth perches to a post, thence by land of J. J. Young and J. M. Klinger, and land of I. E. Patterson, south 58½ degrees east 75 and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Dr. I. L. Edwards south 26½ degrees west 81 perches to a post, and thence by a public road and land formerly of Eli Mendenhall north 58½ degrees west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and large bank barn and out buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

LAFAYETTE KEELER.
Fritz, ATT'Y. Administrator.
Jan 2-4s

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BLOOMSBURG, PA

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Agents paid at $1. IN CASH. for 10 subscribers each $25 will be paid; for 50 subscribers, $12; for 25 subscribers, $6; for 15 subscribers, $3; for 10 subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in every town or village. Circulars and sample copies free. Send for them.

THE WORLD is the Banner Democratic Newspaper of the Union. Every Democrat should read it.

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ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES
CO

Scientific

Mercury is firmly believed by the Chinese to possess wonderful virtues. They hold that it not only prolongs life, but expels bad vapors, poison, and the gloom of an uneasy mind. The doctrine of the transmutation of mercury into other metals prevailed in China 2,000 years ago. Cinnabar was known to the Chinese in the seventh century before the Christian era.

The skin or outer cover of the insect consists of the cuticle, not comparable with any part of the skin of a vertebrate, and underlying tissues. The cuticle consists of two very distinct layers one thick and transparent, the other, in which also pigment is developed, thin and opaque. The pigment is disposed in beautiful, microscopic markings, differing in different species.

Not only, says Brudenell Carter, has the acuteness of vision of civilized man fallen below the standard common among savage nations, but at the same time the eyes of civilizedman often depart from the normal or approximately spherical formation, either becoming flattened from front to back so as to bring the retina too near the surface, or to remove the retina too far from the surface.

Two methods are in use in Philadelphia to prevent chemical obstructions in water pipes. One is to coat the interior with coal tar pitch, which does well enough for large mains and keeps the passage tolerably clear for more than a quarter of a century. The other method is the one called "bower-barff," which consists in subjecting the pipes at a high temperature to the action of steam air, so that there is a film of magnetic oxide acquired by the metal, which insures a clean surface for a long time.

It is proposed to establish six Government scholarships for deserving and promising natives of India, preference being given to statutory civil servants who are desirous of passing a probationary period in the British Isles, the scholars to be allowed to reside in any institution connected with any university in Great Britain or Ireland which provides for supervision of conduct, enforces residence within definite local limits, and receives the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

It is stated that the Jews in Toulon and Marseilles have scarcely been affected by the cholera. The Jewish journals attribute this comparative immunity to an observance of the dietary and hygienic laws of Judaism. An authority on this subject says that this claim is unquestionably justified by fact and experience, and adds that it is not a little singular that Christianity, in adopting from Judaism its high spiritual conception, should have made so little of the wonderful body of hygienic science which the Mosaic law contains.

Black, the color always in demand for felt hats, presents the greatest difficulties in dyeing it properly. A technical journal gives this method: Generally a copper-boiler is used, filled with pure water and brought to boil. Add 5 pounds potassio dichromate, 4½ pounds cream of tartar, and ¾ pound of sulphuric acid. Boil for some time. Enter the felt from 60 pounds to 65 pounds, and simmer for two hours. Lift and allow to cool, set to drain for 24 hours, rinse well, and finish the dyeing in a decoction made with 30 pounds of Brazil wood. Felt dyed by this process does not become white by wear, and it resists the influence of the air and dilute acids.

Another fine specimen of a Roman pavement has been unearthed at Bridewell Lane, Bath, England, in the course of some excavating work. The pattern is composed of octagons 2 feet 7 inches each way, the intermediate space being filled in with squares. In the centre of each octagon is a double quarterfoil with a circle in the centre, and at each end are pointed leaves. The tesserm are small, from half to three-quarters of an inch square, and the colors used are red, white, blue, and black. On one side of the pavement is a broad margin made of Roman tiles, about 6 inches by 1½ inches each, laid herringbone fashion. So much of the original work as can be recovered is to be carefully removed and kept in a safe place for future examination and inspection.

One of the largest establishments of the kind in the world has recourse to the following processes in the manufacture of soda: Sulphuric acid is made from pyrites smalls in the usual lead chambers. The sulphuric acid is used to decompose common salt into hydrochloric acid and sulphate of soda. The sulphate of soda, mixed with a certain proportion of limestone and small coal, is fluxed into a uniform mass in a large revolving cylinder to produce "black ash." By lixivation of the black ash with water a solution of carbonate of soda is obtained which can be reduced to the dry state by evaporation. This is further refined by resolution and allowing all soluble impurities to settle out, and the refined liquor when evaporated yields ordinary washing soda. The hydrochloric acid is collected by passing the gas into towers supplied with water (similar to gas works scrubbers) and packed with brickbats. It is used for the manufacture of bleaching powder (chloride of lime.)

WILD ANIMALS IN WINTER.

One of nature's most important methods of preserving animal life is by hibernation. The lower animals, as insects and some reptiles, become to all appearance entirely dormant, live without essential change during the cold winter, and wake to active life only when food is again ready for them. Others, like the wood-chuck, after growing fat on the abundant food of autumn, roll themselves up in a nest and sleep. Vital action is lowered, they consume but little oxygen, and live upon the stores of fat with which they went into winter quarters. The black bear generally hibernates in caves and under old tree tops, but he is never so sleepy that he is not ready for a battle if disturbed; and farther south, he does not hibernate at all. In New England he grows fat on green corn, roots and nuts in the fall, and so he has had the credit of growing fat by "sucking his paws." This old notion is only an illustration of theories in mechanic life that something can come of nothing. The truth about the bear is that he grows thin every day he lies in his den.

The third general method of preserving the species through winter is by migration, as best seen among birds, but practiced also by some of the higher mamals.

As the autumn advances, many of the smaller birds from our midst and from the far north quietly make their way south, to find warmer weather and new stores of food for the winter months. Others assemble in flocks, and seem to have grave consultations over the projected journey. The metallic note of the wild goose comes to us from among the clouds as, night and day, the flocks wend their way in long lines to the south. Long before they appear with us, they collect their broods in the lakes and bays near their breeding places and seem to be organizing for the long flight which most of them are to take for the first time to a land that most of them have never seen; for of every flock that starts from most of their northern resting-places, the larger part are young, and have never flown but a few miles before they commence their long flight to an unknown land. They follow their leader it is said. When did the first leader learn the way?

We have seen them in the bays of Newfoundland gathering like a great army practicing for days, and then one flock after another separates itself from the great host and follows its chosen leader to the south. They return in spring even while snow and ice abound, to be ready for the opening of the short northern summer. In the long days of the north, and by the unmolested bays of Newfoundland and Labrador, they find the best conditions for rearing their young.

FIND NEW NAMES.

In some old-fashioned families the practice still prevails of retaining the same set of Christian names from generation to generation, with the natural result that each member of one of these families is constantly subjected to the inconvenience of being mistaken for his father or his cousin. In the giving of names, considerations of sentiment ought always to give way to those of convenience. It is satisfactory to observe that the very commonest of our Christian names are fast losing their excessive popularity, and that the custom of giving double names, and that of using surnames as Christian names are decidedly becoming more general. These useful innovations are especially to be recommended to the Smiths, the Browns, the Joneses, and all other possessors of excessively common surnames. We may reasonably hope that, in a generation or two, there may be no longer any plain John Smiths to lament the inconvenience of bearing a name which is practically "no name at all." Although as a rule it is well to avoid anything very eccentric or unusual in the choice of a Christian name, it may fairly be allowed that those families which have extremely common surnames are entitled to a dispensation from the general law.

THE RUSSIAN STOVE.

The Russian stove is made of fire-resisting porcelain, is always ornamental and frequently a highly artistic, handsome piece of furniture. Internally it is divided by thick fire-clay walls into several upright chambers of flues, usually six in number. Some dry firewood is lighted in a suitable fire-place, and is supplied with only sufficient air to effect combustion, all of which enters below and passes through the flue. The productions of combustion being thus undiluted with unnecessary cold air, are very highly heated, and in this state pass up and down through the different compartments. At the end of this long journey they have given up most of their heat to the twenty-four heat absorbing surfaces of the fire-clay walls, then all communication with the chimney is cut off, the fire is put out having done its work, and the interior of the stove has bottled up its caloric ready for emission into the room, and, passing through the non-conducting walls of the stove is radiated into the apartments.

Insult not misery, neither deride in irmity nor ridicule deformity.

It is said that the grasshopper has proportionally 120 times the kicking power of a man. A poor young grasshopper never goes to see a rich Miss Grasshopper when old man Grasshopper objects.

Struck Dumb While Swearing.

The people of Lee township, about seventy-five miles north of Louisville, in Brown county, Ind., are in a state of excitement over the case of James Lyman, who was instantly deprived of all sensation about December 1st. Lyman recently moved into Lee township. His family consists of a son and two daughters. In early years he was a seaman, and although he tells but little of his past history it is believed from relics and other souvenirs which he has in his possession, that his adventures on the ocean would make a volume of romance. It is said of him that when eleven years of age he ran away from his home in Boston and determined to adopt a sailor's life. He concealed himself in the hold of a ship about to weigh anchor, and was carried off to sea on board a vessel. Lyman soon learned to swear. As his years increased his profanity became more voluble. His ship touched many foreign shores, and by frequent associations with the natives he gradually acquired their manner of speech, and in time became the master of four different languages In all of these he was an adept at swearing.

The slightest trifle met with a volley of oaths and the air would be perfectly sulphurous with his wicked declarations. When excited his wrath was terrible, and none dared to remain within earshot while curses and imprecations rolled with mighty vehemence from his tongue. One day while superintending a force of hands in making a clearing, a silly accident threw Lyman into an excess of passion. Words more blasphemous than ever before uttered rolled from his fluent tongue, while he danced about in a perfect paroxysm. Suddenly the impious declarations ceased. Lyman fell face downward to the ground and was unable to move a muscle. A genuine thunderbolt or a bullet through the heart could not have paralyzed his senses quicker. Sight was destroyed, speech gone and motion impossible. After thirty minutes prostration he recovered slightly, but was unable to regain his lost speech. His eyes were also dimmed. On the arms of two strong laborers he was borne to his house, where he has since been resting in a half conscious condition.

Don't buy stocks of bees or artificial swarms from persons residing near you, or many of the bees may return to their old homes. But should this rule prove inconvenient in your case, then lean a broad board up against the hive over the entrance, so that when the bees first fly out they will be bothered and be likely to mark the new location and so return.

White Spanish lace can be cleansed by rubbing it in dry flour. If it is very dirty use two or three changes of flour.

ODD ITEMS.

Over 10,000 women and girls make a living in the streets of Paris. They are licensed by Government. Thirty-five thousand are under 18, 17,000 under 15, and 5,000 under 13.

Every visitor to the World's Exposition in New Orleans is required to deposit a silver half dollar in a glass box in charge of the doorkeepers, no admission tickets being sold.

A new five-dollar counterfeit Treasury note, series 1875, check letter A, has made its appearance in Boston. It is made by a photo lithographic process, and is a very close imitation

Hard times are beginning to affect the confectioners' trade in Paris. You can now buy for five francs a pound of bonbons in a basket, which were formerly sold for not less than twenty francs.

Cannon Point, Ga., claims the honor of having the only olive grove in the United States whose fruit is used for the manufacture of oil. It contains 160 bearing trees, which were planted over 100 years ago. The grove yielded over 200 gallons of oil this year.

Extremes sometimes meet. In China a dog thief is beheaded, but the man who steals a million can be but slightly punished, and usually runs away to Corea. In the United States a horse thief is lynched, and an absconding bank cashier goes to Canada.

Mr. Jefferson's First Inauguration.

At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, 1801, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about 12 o'clock the Alexandra company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the Capitol under a discharge of artillery. On his entry into the Senate chamber, where were assembled the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, the members rose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took. After a few moments of silence Mr. Jefferson rose and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled there. Having seated himself for a short period, he again arose, and approached the Clerk's table, where the oath was administered by the Chief Justice; after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the heads or departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens. As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

—Boarding Stable.—

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tubbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.

W. A. Hartzel,

nov7-3m* Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Wholesale and Retail

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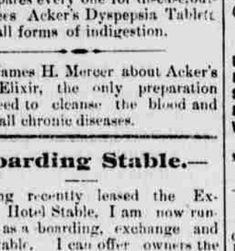

And Proprietor of Bloomsburg Laundry,

MAIN STREET, DENTLER BLOCK.

Sole agent for Davis' French Dye Works. For Holiday trade, call and see the Mother Hubbard bangs, and Langtry front pieces. Fine waves a specialty.

dec5

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With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggists, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! I am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable medicine. Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

——I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney —Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good! Than anything else! A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am * * * * * * * complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —Wilmington, Del.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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Dec 14 3t

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OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

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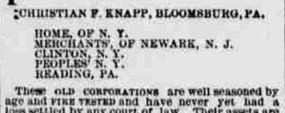

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GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

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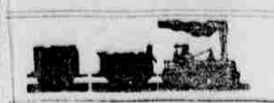
Oct 24-1 mos

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.05 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.05 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 p. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

3.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35 a. m.—Erie Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and parlor car to Williamsport.

3.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.35 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 3.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.37 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.5 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.13 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

			STATIONS.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 25	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Belperte....	5 55	9 45
8 48	1 19	9 14	...Taylorville...	6 01	9 50
8 40	1 11	9 06	...Lackawanna...	6 09	9 57
8 33	1 03	8 59	....Hilston....	6 17	10 04
8 27	12 57	8 53	...West Hilston...	6 23	10 09
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Sandy....	6 32	10 17
8 12	12 42	8 38	....Bennett....	6 38	10 20
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 25
8 08	12 37	8 35	....Kingston....	6 48	10 25
8 04	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29
7 59	12 28	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 34
7 54	12 20	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48
7 39	11 55	8 06	Shickshinny	7 24	10 59
7 18	11 42	7 47	Rick's Ferry	7 47	11 10
7 11	11 35	7 41	Beach Haven	7 55	11 16
7 05	11 28	7 34	....Berwick....	8 00	11 23
6 59	11 22	7 27	....Briar Creek....	8 06	11 34
6 54	11 18	7 23	...Willow Grove...	8 10	11 37
6 50	11 15	7 19	...Lime Ridge...	8 14	11 40
6 42	11 08	7 11	....Espy....	8 21	11 46
6 36	11 01	7 05	....Bloomsburg....	8 28	11 52
6 30	10 55	7 00	....Rupert....	8 34	11 57
6 25	10 51	6 54	Catawissa Bridge	8 39	12 02
6 20	10 46	6 51	....Danville....	8 50	12 10
6 00	10 28	6 29	....Chulasky....	9 02	12 28
5 55	10 24	6 25	....Cameron....	9 06	12 32
5 40	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,

Tonsorial Artist,

again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

AGENCY OF WILEY & RUSSELL'S LABOR SAVING TOOLS & **MACHINERY.**

Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' supplies. Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 128 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 109 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA.

may 23 1y

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 25	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Belperte....	5 55	9 45	2 28
8 48	1 19	9 14	...Taylorville...	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	...Lackawanna...	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	1 03	8 59	....Hilston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	...West Hilston...	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Sandy....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 42	8 38	....Bennett....	6 38	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 25	7 06
8 08	12 37	8 35	....Kingston....	6 48	10 25	3 06
8 04	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 28	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 34	3 15
7 54	12 20	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 39	11 55	8 06	Shickshinny	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	11 42	7 47	Rick's Ferry	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 35	7 41	Beach Haven	7 55	11 16	4 05
7 05	11 28	7 34	....Berwick....	8 00	11 23	4 10
6 59	11 22	7 27	....Briar Creek....	8 06	11 34	4 16
6 54	11 18	7 23	...Willow Grove...	8 10	11 37	4 19
6 50	11 15	7 19	...Lime Ridge...	8 14	11 40	4 23
6 42	11 08	7 11	....Espy....	8 21	11 46	4 30
6 36	11 01	7 05	....Bloomsburg....	8 28	11 52	4 36
6 30	10 55	7 00	....Rupert....	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 25	10 51	6 54	Catawissa Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 20	10 46	6 51	....Danville....	8 50	12 10	5 05
6 00	10 28	6 29	....Chulasky....	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 24	6 25	....Cameron....	9 06	12 32	5 16
5 40	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11, 57 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11, 57 a. m. 6.18 and 9.40 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.56 10.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.35 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.45 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 8.50 10.50 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.10 a.m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 4. 9 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.43 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10 '81—tf.